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for "engineers" that does not use the calculus. It was well enough in the early days to "work up" in the profession, to apply from a hand-book formulas about the derivation of which he was ignorant. But at the present time engineering is supposed to be a learned profession, and the engineer who is unacquainted with calculus can hardly be said to be up to date. But on the whole this book ought to prove an excellent work for beginning classes in mechanics, for extension courses, for trade and manual training schools, and for those who do not understand the calculus or prefer not to use it.

The following correction is noted at the suggestion of the author. The line near the middle of page 55 should read as follows: "Now, if the values of W , a , b , and c are known, and $a = b$, then".

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Elements of Analytic Geometry. By A. ZIWET, Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan, and A. D. HOPKINS, Instructor in Mathematics, University of Michigan. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916. vi + 280 pages.

The present edition of this Analytic Geometry is a reproduction of the earlier book by the same authors¹ with the omission of those parts concerned chiefly with college algebra. The reason given for the abridged edition is that college algebra is usually taught previously to, and independent of analytic geometry.

Thus, in discussing the intersection of two straight lines, the determinant form of the solution is retained, but the development of the determinant is omitted.

The algebraic treatment of simultaneous equations, determinants, permutations and combinations, complex numbers and theory of algebraic equations, including numerical equations is omitted.

The part on the plane now occupies 180 pages. The part on three dimensions is almost exactly as before, and occupies 75 pages. As the parts retained have not been altered, the comments made on the previous book apply to this one.

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Differential and Integral Calculus. By CLYDE E. LOVE. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1916. xviii + 343 pages. \$2.10.

The first impression made by a book is physical; with this text that impression is most agreeable. The 339 5 x 8 inch pages of excellent typography give the impression of skillful brevity. A careful examination shows that none of the topics of the traditional American text is omitted and that after all the book is of about the usual length. In fact the preface lays no claim to brevity or any other sort of novelty. It is clearly a book well tested before publication, bearing

¹ *Analytic Geometry and Principles of Algebra*, 1913. Reviewed in this MONTHLY, Vol. xxi, pp. 85-89.